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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
7 July to 13 July
1946

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SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

Completed public assistance statistics for the month of May were received from Eighth Army and the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

The report showed a total of 2,182,493 different persons on relief in Japan, a decrease of about 500,000 from the preceding month. Net grants amounted to 40,464,855 yen, or about eight million yen less than in April.

Largest changes in the numbers of persons assisted, according to the Japanese report, were as follows:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>No. of persons assisted</u> | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | <u>April</u> | <u>May</u> |
| Wakayama | 453,711 | 14,345 |
| Kanagawa | 18,731 | 97,919 |
| Tokyo-To | 74,422 | 142,872 |
| Yamaguchi | 39,294 | 13,284 |
| Shimane | 38,456 | 12,689 |

Changes were said to be largely due to shifts in emphasis of grants under the "Protection Other Than Laws", "Military Aid Law" (with removal of special benefits or preferential treatment), and "Other Protection Work", the three chief categories under which relief was granted.

In the reports for April, wide inconsistencies were noted between the Japanese and the Military government reports as to relief grants, and numbers of persons assisted in at least 25 prefectures.

Action to simplify, reduce, and standardize the contents of monthly

reports with a view towards greater accuracy, practicality, and value, is being made coincident with the completion of uniform statistic tables.

Private Relief Imports

The first organizational meeting of a committee of about 30 persons was called by the LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) representatives, Rev. McKillop and Miss Rhoads, in Tokyo. Represented were PH&W Section, SCAP, the Japanese Home Ministry and Welfare Ministries, and various welfare institutions, hospitals, and agencies. The committee will serve to advise the Japanese Welfare Ministry on matters pertaining to the type of relief supplies to be requested and the method of handling, storage, and distribution to the needy through public and private relief agencies.

Child Care and Protection

An increasing awareness of the deplorable treatment or neglect of waifs and children in jails was evidenced in reports submitted to GHQ, SCAP, by the Japanese Welfare Ministry. The Ministry's representatives investigated conditions in Yokohama and Tokyo at the instigation of SCAP Welfare representatives and conferred with Japanese prefectural officials with a view towards adopting corrective measures. A social worker with ten years experience as a mother-and child protection worker and visiting nurse was added to the Japanese Relief Section of the Social Affairs Bureau to handle child care and protection problems.

Foreign Nationals

A field inspection trip was made to the Foreign Nationals Food Distribution Point in Tokyo in which it was reported that surplus U. S. Army and Navy canned foods were being distributed. It was found that most of the canned goods were in badly dented cans, many swollen and that the

foreign nations were given opportunity to hand-pick their purchases.

Foreign nationals were given a six months supply of seven pounds per month per person or a total of 42 pounds per person for the six months period.

Inasmuch as the supply is in such poor condition and deprives the person receiving it from further issue of canned goods for six months, an adjustment will be made to supply these people in the future with better canned goods as it is released.

This store takes care of 1404 foreign nationals.

Prefectural Investigating Teams

Joint-teams of the Home and Welfare Ministry's, sent throughout the various prefectures to audit prefectural accounts, have found widespread errors in reported figures and amounts on hand.

The investigating teams report close coordination and cooperation between Military Government Companies and the Prefectural auditing teams.

The auditing teams reflected a desire and willingness on the part of the Japanese Government, at the national level, to correct and take immediate disciplinary action in flagrant cases of non-compliance on all violations brought to the attention of the Japanese Home and Welfare Ministries.

Red Cross Activities

Miss Isobel C. Auld, American Red Cross was assigned to this Section as field representative in the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross. She will assist in the development of Chapter Service. Because of limited staff, the reorganization will be done on a demonstration basis in a selected group of Chapters. Two Japanese Red Cross general field represen-

tatives have been appointed to work with her with field service beginning in the near future. Miss Auld will assist with the training and supervision of the Japanese Red Cross field representatives and in the actual reorganization of the chapters.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Cholera. Fifty-seven cases or suspected cases of cholera were reported this week from Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Saga Prefectures. The Acting Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, made an inspection trip of areas of cholera prevalence, and now is in Korea to investigate cholera control measures there.

Japanese B encephalitis. Approximately 20 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis have been reported in Japan, but to date no cases have been confirmed.

Dysentery and Typhoid. Dysentery is showing some increase particularly in Gumma, Ibaraki, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, and Miyazaki. There has been a general decrease in number of typhoid cases reported from all prefectures, except Hiroshima and Hokkaido where rates continue at a comparatively high level.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Chlorination of water supplies in five port cities in Kyushu has been increased to 3.0 ppm residual in the distribution system as a cholera control measure. This should be considered as an emergency measure only and should be reduced as soon as possible. Special effort is being made to protect the sources and reservoirs from contamination.

A shortage of aluminum sulphate for water treatment was reported by the Water Works Association and Health Ministry due to the recent exportation of this material to Korea. Conferences with the Economic and Scientific Section have resulted in some changes in allocation and increased production to insure adequate supplies for water treatment.

Waste Disposal. A large proportion of the sludge produced at sewage treatment plants was formerly barged to sea or otherwise wasted. Steps are being taken to have all digested sludge collected by Agricultural Associations for use as fertilizer. This is now being done in Tokyo and Osaka.

Insect and Rodent Control. The budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of about ¥62,000,000 for the control program has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. Prefectures will be notified promptly of their allocations by the Ministry. The budget estimate is for the total labor cost plus 50% of the cost of supplies and equipment.

Arrangements for the production of two motion pictures on mosquitoes and flies have been made with Toei Cinema Studio. The script of the former has been approved by this office.

A report has been received from the Health Ministry showing the number of Insect Control Officers, assistants, and sanitary teams that have been appointed and organized in each prefecture. Niigata and Ishikawa failed to submit a report, and Osaka and Ibaraki did not report number of teams organized.

Laboratory Activities

The initial meeting of the "Assistant of Penicillin Manufacturers", was held 10 July 1946 at the Welfare Ministry. In addition to representa-

tives from SCAP, the Japanese Welfare Ministry and the National Penicillin board, 25 manufacturing firms were represented. Approximately 30 scientists from various Universities also attended.

The main point stressed was the necessity for interchange of ideas and problems which the individual concerns have had. For Penicillin production to succeed, close cooperation of all is an absolute necessity.

Attention was directed that membership in the association is open to any manufacturer contemplating the commercial production of penicillin.

Though there has been a steady decline in the incidence of new cases of smallpox in Japan, certain foci still have abnormally high rates.

A meeting was held with the Chief of the Health Bureau of Welfare Ministry to ascertain the progress of the smallpox re-immunization program in correlation with the above.

Approximately 10,000,000 Units of vaccine are presently stored in Osaka. Since this vaccine is some 6 - 7 weeks old, potency assays were ordered before it would be released for use. This is being carried out and the results will be known 18 July 1946.

Medical Examiner System

Operational flaws which have arisen in the plan which was operating in the Tokyo area have been revised. After a sufficient period of observation, it is intended to establish Medical Examiner Systems thru out Japan patterned after the Tokyo plan.

Venereal Disease

The weekly conference was attended by, the Eighth Army Venereal Disease Control officer. Weekly meetings will continue with plans for a nationwide Venereal Disease Control symposium to be held in about 1 month

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with representatives from the local Military Government Companies; tactical forces and Japanese Public Health Officials attending.

Investigations are being instituted of reported instances of non-compliance with SCAPIN 642 relative to abolishing Prostitution contracts. It has been requested that any instances of non-compliance with this directive be reported to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Nutrition Activities

Lt. K. G. Shea, nutrition officer from Korea Public Health and Welfare Section spend several days, on temporary duty at this office relative to the Public Health nutritional programs which includes:

- a. A hot lunch program for Korean school children.
- b. Soybean milk for babies.
- c. Plan for education of dietitians in hospitals.

Nutrition Surveys

A comparison of the results of the nutrition survey in Tokyo in May with those in December and February indicate that the caloric intakes in Tokyo in May was approximately 600 calories less than the results in December 1945 and 300 calories less than the average city in February.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3018 hospitals with a bed capacity of 207,242 beds, 106,757 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 273,955 out-patients treated.

On 5 July the Council on Medical Education met and took specific action regarding the selection and appointment of Medical School inspectors.

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Thirty inspectors are to be appointed for candidates recommended by the leading Medical Schools.

The sub-committees considering the Post-Graduate Training program reported progress. The problem of Post-Graduate Education will be responsibility of the Japanese Medical Association.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Executive meeting of the new Demonstration School had its first meeting 10 July 1946 in Red Cross Headquarters. Representatives from Red Cross Hospital, Headquarters, St. Lukes and GHQ, SCAP were present. The school program is progressing satisfactory. Adjustments have been difficult but with time it is felt sure many of the administrative problems will be solved.

Minor plumbing repairs have been made, main diet kitchen is being re-conditioned, dormitory has been sprayed and the hospital will be sprayed and dusted with D.D.T. Hospital supplies are coming in slowly.

Student schedules, ward supervision and student government problems are being ironed out. Affiliation with a near by hospital is being planned for the students.

The refresher course is holding its place in interest and enthusiasm. This week Occupational Therapy was taught by Miss Gillespie of the 42nd General Hospital with a display of articles. The nurses made stencils and started articles in leather which they were allowed to keep. This class was extremely interesting and practical. A teaching film on Typhus and Malaria Control was shown to the students. They all feel that the course

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is worthwhile and many requests have come from the nurses for educational help in their respective hospitals.

The Medical Officer of 32nd Military Government Company, has been contacted re: visiting the Schools of Nursing in Tokyo. He desires to be notified when possible as he would like to visit some of the schools with our nurses on their inspection trips.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Field trip to Tochigi Prefecture. Japanese Veterinary conditions in Tochigi Prefecture were surveyed during the week. Accompanied by representatives of the 80th Military Government Company and the Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, experimental farms and stallion depots were visited.

Livestock Industry. As a result of the elimination of the Japanese Army there is a trend toward more dairy cattle and fewer horses.

Feed is plentiful and livestock are in good condition. Animal disease control measures are effective.

Meat Inspection. Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Sanitation is comparatively good in all but one establishment visited.

Dairy Inspection. Practically all milk is sterilized by heating from 195 to 200 degrees fahrenheit, in autoclaves. Milk plants are comparatively clean and sanitary. Sanitation on dairy farms is neglected but the cows are in good condition. Tuberculin testing is in progress.

Conclusions. Under the guidance of officers from the 80th Military Government Company the Veterinary service in this Prefecture appears to be

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functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

Reports from Japanese

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report May 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for May 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| <u>Farm Inspections</u> | 17 |
| Milk samples examined | 2 |
| Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u> | 0 |
| Under butterfat standards <u>a/</u> | 0 |
| <u>Plant Inspections</u> | 20 |
| Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u> | 0 |
| Under butterfat standards <u>a/</u> | 0 |

Ordinary Milk

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| <u>Farm Inspections</u> | 6108 |
| Milk samples examined | 4075 |
| Over Bacterial standards <u>c/</u> | 448 |
| Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u> | 799 |
| <u>Plant Inspections</u> | 3313 |
| Over bacterial standards | 378 |
| Under butterfat standards | 719 |

Goat Milk

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| <u>Farm Inspections</u> | 44 |
| Milk samples examined | 55 |
| Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u> | 1 |
| Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u> | 3 |

a/ - 50,000 per cc

b/ - 3.3 percent

c/ - 2,000,000 per cc

d/ - 3.0 percent

Animal Disease Report. The Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and forestry reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred

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during the period 7 - 13 July 1946..

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

Pyrethrum emulsion and other supplies and equipment for the current insect and rodent control program are being shipped to prefectures, based on allocations made by the Welfare Ministry. Under Japanese law 5/6 of the cost of such supplies must be paid for from prefectural funds. Since the program was initiated on a national scale, prefectural officials seem to feel that they have no financial responsibility in the matter and have been reluctant to provide the required funds. Military Government officers should impress upon prefectural officials the necessity for providing funds to cover this program.

In order to expedite supply of essential medical supplies and equipment, the Welfare Ministry has in a number of instances, instituted production programs based on known needs. Production of hand dusters for spraying DDT dust was handled in this manner. These dusters are now available in considerable quantities at several manufacturers but are not being ordered by prefectures. One prefecture reported that Japanese produced dusters were not necessary since they were receiving a sufficient supply of U. S. produced equipment. This situation indicates the necessity for determining requirements at the prefectural level and submitting firm requests to the Welfare Ministry. Unless the Ministry receives orders from prefectures it is very difficult to justify requests for allocations

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of critical materials. Prefectural health officials should estimate their requirements of supplies and equipment for health control purposes at least six months in advance. Firm orders should then be placed with the Welfare Ministry for delivery as required. This office has instructed the Welfare Ministry to notify all prefectures of the need of submitting advance estimates of requirements. Military Government officers should coordinate this subject with prefectural health officials to insure that appropriate estimates are submitted and that funds are made available to cover cost of supplies and equipment.

Production

A study has been made of the production schedule of the Instrument Control Company with respect to manufacture of microscopes with dark field attachments. Present production is partically negligible but an augmented program has been set up. Each prefecture should immediately advise the Welfare Ministry as to total requirements of microscopes with dark field attachments. This will permit the Ministry to make an intelligent estimate of total needs and schedule production accordingly.

Upon request of this Division, Economic and Scientific Section has investigated the availability of chemicals for manufacture of X-Ray fixing and developing powder. It was found that a critical shortage exists at the present time. The Japanese Photographic Sensitive Control Association has submitted a plan which it appears will provide a sufficient amount of these materials. Economic and Scientific Section will receive a bi-weekly report on the status of this program and render assistance when required.

Following is a resume of insecticide production to date:

Insecticide for killing adult fly - Total produced to date 35,000

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kg Formula as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Vegetable Oil | 21% |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 3.6% |
| Creosote Oil | 54% |
| Cresol or Pine Oil | 13% |
| Water | 8.4% |

Insecticide for killing adult fly and mosquito - Total produced to date 47,270 kg.

Formula as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Fatty Acid | 10% |
| Potassium Hydroxide | 2% |
| Alcohol | 2% |
| Phenol | 6% |
| Light Oil | 77% |
| Water | 3% |

Pyrethrum Emulsion - Total produced to date 187,830 gallons.

Approximately 40,000 kg of an insecticide formula as follows has been produced to date:

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Creosol | 25% |
| Orthodichlorbenzene | 40% |
| Alcohol | 15% |
| Kali-soap | 20% |

A total of 12,204 kg of phenothiazine (larvicide) has been produced to date. Production of rat poison is approximately 4,250 kg.

Distribution

In order to assure that no supply bottleneck would impede the proces-

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sing of repatriates, a member of the Supply Division, accompanied by a representative of the Repatriation Relief Board, visited seven of the repatriation ports. A week was spent at Sasebo where supplies for a new laboratory were produced from National Hospitals and former Japanese Army and Navy supplies available in Saga Prefecture. A complete list of items needed at each port was obtained and follow-up is being made to assure rapid supply action by the Welfare Ministry.

Instructions relevant to the disposal of medical stores being received via repatriation shipping involve the release of such stores to the Chief of Quarantine Service at the respective ports who are responsible for forwarding inventories to the Welfare Ministry. An equitable plan for distribution will then be issued and instructions for shipping furnished the port.

36,000 vials of typhus vaccine were released to the Welfare Ministry. 27,000 vials will be shipped to Hulutao, Manchuria, 3,600 vials to Hakata and 5,400 vials to Sasebo.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of June ¥7,784,540.06 of Japanese army and navy medicines were received, and ¥8,194,252.69 worth distributed. This represents an increase of approximately 100% over transactions in May.

Narcotics

Lt. Stefan, Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, SCAP and a narcotic Inspector, Tokyo, explained new narcotic control regulations to the following groups: Tokyo Pharmacists' Associations, Pharmacists of Tachikawa Ward, the ward heads of doctors' Associations, and the doctors of Meguro and Shinagawa wards. Interest of the registrants was evidenced by the

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many intelligent questions being asked.

Narcotic control officers, SCAP and Mr. Kamiya, Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Public Welfare, in a conference with Major Gordon, Commanding Officer, 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, concluded arrangements for the release of Japanese military narcotics now in the depot, to the custody of approved wholesale houses through the Japanese Government. Necessary precautions are being taken for safe transfer of custody.

Sankyo Company, Ltd., Tokyo, one of the approved contral wholesale houses for the custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics, completed the construction of a narcotic storage vault. Among the security features for the safe storage of narcotics provided by the Sankyo Company are guard attendants each time the vault is opened, a burglar alarm system and a siren.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

A series of conferences were held with The Ministry of Health to determine the adequacy of budgetary appropriation to carry on programs ordered by this section. Action to secure necessary funds are already under way, and a report will be made to this section within a week stating the results of the negotiations to secure more funds from the Finance Ministry.

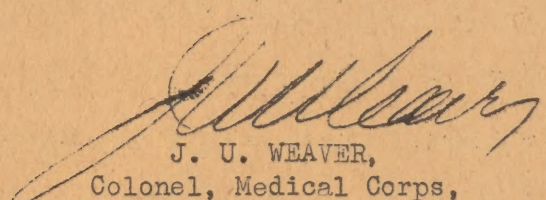
SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (13 Jul 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1713-A) Subj: Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution.

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AG 400 (13 Jul 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1721-A) Subj: Request for Shipment of
Clothing and Daily Necessities to Japanese Seamen in South Regions.


J. U. WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 29 June 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 22 June 1946.
- #3 - Communicable Disease Report for Five Week period ending 29 June 1946.

Inclosures missing

